Mr. Teller d have no such plea.

Mr. McPherson In a time of wrist National peril I think that every Schator and every member of the body politic ought to do everything in his power to aid in the passing of these diffi-

Mr. George referred to the opposition of such good Democrats as Jefferson and Jackson to a Nattional bank, and said that he could not understand if one National bank was unconstitutional 2,000 National banks should be very constitutional He would hereafter undertake to prove that the ic; and in that opinion he had the concurrence and support of the Senator from Indiana, the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Voorhees said that the Finance Committee would give proper attention to the subject of the He appreciated the fact that any busy, active man like the Senator from Kansas could promulgate resolutions and fire them (if he might use that expression) at a Department great embarrassment was brought about. He had no desire to cover up anything about the National banks, but he thought that the Finance Committee could formulate a more proper basis for investi-gation than was suggested in the resolution.

At this point of the discussion the morning hour

expired, and under the rules the resolution went to the calendar, from which it can only be taken

on motion and by a majority vote. The bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was then laid before the Senate, and Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) took the floor. Before proceeding with his speech, however, Mr. Stewart called attention to the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and forty-three Senators (exactly a quorum) answered.

Teller then addressed the Senate. He began his speech by referring to the "lecturing" which the Senate was receiving from the newspaper press of the country. Senators, he said, were ordered as if they had masters to proceed without deliberation, contrary to the traditions of the Senate, contrary to the principles laid down in the Constitution, to do with hot haste that which in the judgment of, if not a majority, at least a very respectable minority, of Senators, would be a very disastrous thing to do. Not only had Senators been told that they must vote at once, but it had been asserted over and over again that Senators who mineral wealth were representing their individual interests, and had not even the right to vote on the question. In the many years he had served in the Senate he recollected no instance where a Senator representing a manufacturing State had declined to vote on the tariff question because his people were directly interested in manufactures. He (Mr. Teller) had no-more interest individually in silver mining than any member of the body. He had no properties in silver, and had never mined an ounce of silver in his life. But he had come to represent a people who ed a large amount of metallic money, and he had come to protest against any legislation that would seriously embarrass the people, not of his State alone, but of that portion of the country which was in area a least one-third of the whole

He should not be deterred from doing his duty as he saw it by any newspaper attacks, or by any Chamber of Commerce appeals; and if there should appear (as it was published there would) on the 17th of this month, three or four or five or six hundred representatives of chambers of commerce or boards of trade, they would be powerless to affect his vote or to change his course on the pending measure. Not long ago it had been stated in the public press that the destitute people of the country intended to make a raid upon the Capitol; that they were coming to see if they could not have some legislation to relieve them. That had fallen through because it was said those people were too poor to come. But he had no doubt that the representatives of the chambers of commerce and of the boards of trade would find it convenient to

After reading articles from several newspapers "I do not mean to say that these newspaper

statements correctly represent the President's mind on this subject. I leave that out of consideration, say that they profess to speak for the people. They say that the people, without regard to party, are demanding from us certain action. Then they tell us—what the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) says is untrue-that the President of the United States is interfering in this matter. The Senator from Missouri cannot change my opinion as to the mendacity of the public press of this country. I know that the day of great newspapers, edited by great editors, is past; and that the publication of a newspaper is like the running a newspaper is like the running of a manufactory. It is for money. I do not mean to say that they are always false, or even sometimes false; but I mean to say that they no represent the public. It is a question of influence upon them. It may depend entirely on who own the stock of the paper, or it may depend entirely upon the private views of somebody who writes editorials. They are no longer headed by men like Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, whom we all remember. There is not such a paper in And therefore, when the Senat from Missouri says that the article is unreliable and untrustworthy, I accept his statement. But I saw the other day an equally unreliable statement, which shows how mendacious the newspapers are. It purported to be a telegram from the President of the United States to a member of Congress con gratulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the House of Representatives.

"Will anybody tell me," Mr. Teller exclaimed in well-feigned astonishment, "that the President of the United States was guilty of that gross breach of public decency? Why, of course it was a newspaper yarn and a newspaper falsehood. The Presi ent of the United States attempting to procure egislation, having carried it from his summer at Buzzard's Bay, sent his thanks, we are told, to Mr. Wilson and his associates. Incomprehensible: What further proof do you require Impossible! the mendacity of the press? If any Senator thinks that he ought to defend the press on that particular point I will give way for him to make the defence." (Laughter on both seles of the cham-

Mr. Teller then addressed himself to the Sherman act to show that under it for over two years the country had been prosperous, and that its only influence had been beneficial. If that were so, he

country had been prosperous, and that its only influence had been beneficial. If that were so, he said, it was pusillanimous in the American Congress-knowing that the outery against the Sherman act was a false cry, and that the indictment against it was untrue—to yield to public clamor got up by interested parties and repeal that act. The year 1829, he said, was a year of great activity and of business success in the United States. He did not hold himself bound to analyze all the conditions of the country to-day, or what particular things had brought that condition about.

He was only contending that that which was said to be the popular opinion on the subject was a fallacious one. He would read some commercial articles from The New-York Tribune, a paper which Republican Senators would admit to be of good repute. It was a party paper, but it had not had anything kind to say of Senators opposed to the repeal bill. It had been absolutely and unconditionally under the control and influence of which he had spoken. But it would be evidence to prove that the Sherman act was not the cause of the present misfortunes of the country. He quoted from a Tribune article of December 25 last, headed "Money and Business," to argue that the condition of the country was in its commercial relations much more prosperous than it had been at the same time a year sao. The United States, he said, enjoyed to-day a degree of prospetity unequaled in any other portion of the world. Never had labor been more fully employed; never had labor been more fully employed; never had labor on the country and had established business on a sound financial basis, and it could not frighten even the most timid.

At 3:50 Mr. Teller was still on the floor, but his voice was getting husky, and when Mr. Voorhees interrupted him he gladly yielded.

The Vice-President affinounced the following appointments to committees:

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.)—Civil Service and Retrenchment; Education and Labor; Nayail Affairs;

onintments to committees:

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.)—Civil. Sorvice and Rereachment; Education and Labor; Naval Affairs;
adian Depredations; Select Committee to Investitate the Condition of the Potomac River.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.)—Pensions.

Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.)—Public Buildings and

rounds.

After an executive session the Senate, at 450, ad-ourned until Monday.

PAY INSPECTOR STEVENSON'S CASE. Washington, Sept. 9.—For the fourth time Pay Inspector John Stevenson, of the Navy, has been found to be fully qualified for promotion to the rank of Pay Director, and this in the face of the disapproval of similar findings by two previous boards, and non-action on the same recommendation

from a third. Inspector Stevenson's case is a remarkable He stands at the head of the list of his

Navy are congested, and deserving officers have been kept from their reward because of failure to promote or retire him.

The hoard's report has not yet been made to Secretary Herbert, but it is understood that two members woted in favor of Mr. Stevenson's pro-motion and the other against it.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS. PENSION AND TARIFF LEGISLATION.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE-SOME

NEW FINANCIAL SCHEMES-COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLARS.

Washington, Sept. 9.-Among the bills introduced in the House of Representatives are many devoted to pensions and the tariff. On the former subject

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee-Awarding pensions to residents of insurrectionary States who enlisted in the United States Army, but were prevented from joining their commands by arrest or imprisonand who suffer from wounds received or disease contracted while thus under arrest or imprisonment, and to those persons who, because they emained loyal to the United States, were arrested and imprisoned, and incurred disease therefrom

which permanently disabled them. Hermann-To pension soldiers of the Indian wars as Mexican War soldiers are pen-

By Mr. Mallory-To restore to the pension rolls of the United States the names of all persons who were drawing pensions at the beginning of the late Rebellion by reason of their services in the Indian wars of Florida, and whose names were stricken from the pension rolls by reason of their particior sympathy with said rebellion. By Mr. McKaig-To increase to \$50 a month the

pension for total deafness. By Mr. Martin (chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions)-To enable applicants for pensions under the General Disability act of 1890 to prosecute the same in the absence of an honorable discharge; also to abolish distinction as to weight evidence between privates and officers.

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama-To fix the pension of a soldier who did not engage in battle nor incur disability while in the service, and who served less than three years, at three-quarters the rate fixed by law; to the soldier who served less than two years, one-half, and to the soldier who served less one year, one-fourth.

Mr. Curtis, of New-York-To make the pension for total blindness \$100 a month.

By Mr. Pickler—To prohibit the suspension or stoppage of payment of any pension until after a full hearing and examination and final determination by the Secretary of the Interior of charges

meetion therewith. By Mr. Grout-To increase the pension for total disability from \$72 to \$100 a month, the increase to take effect on February 12, 1889; also to increase the pensions of \$50 a month granted under act of June 13, 1874, to \$72 a month, the increase to take effect from that date; also, to give to pensioners who were confined in Confederate prisons \$2 a month additional for every thirty days of such con-

By Mr. Tracey-To put coal tar and its products

By Mr. Martin, of Indiana-To repeal the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. By Mr. Tucker-To place binding twine on the

By Mr. Houck, of Ohio-To place any filtering medium manufactured from earth products, the formula for the compounding of which is protected

by letters patent granted to a citizen of a foreign ntry upon the free list. Wheeler, of Alabama-To place cotton

bagging on the free list. By Mr. Geary-Fixing the tariff on imported By Mr. Tucker-To place sulphuric acid or oil of

vitriol on the free list. Among the latest additions to the financial proj-

ets before the House are these:
Mr. McLauren, of South Carolina, proposes, in a
bill introduced by him, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to add \$125,000,000 of greenbacks to the Treasury cash balance, and to credit the redemption account with \$25,000,000 of greenbacks clared to be lost or destroyed.

Representative Melklejohn, of Nebraska, has a plan for free coinage of standard silver dollars which he thinks ought to settle the present controversy. He has introduced a bill which, in addition to repealing the purchase clause of the Sher-man law, contains the following provisions as to the silver dollars coined under its terms: "When the market price or value of pure silver shall be less than the coin value thereof as herein provided, there shall be levied a seignforage for converting said silver buillon into standard silver dollars in value equal to the difference between the coin value of 3714 grains Troy of pure silver, and the market value or price thereof, which shall be paid by the depositor. The seigniorag coinage of such silver builion into standard silver dollars shall be credited to a special fund, to be denominated 'the silver seigniorage fund.' It shall be the duty of the Director of the United States Mint to proclaim each day the price of silver bullion, which shall be the valuation of sliver bullion upon which the superintendent of each mint shall make the computation of the coinage seignior-age herein provided. When the market price of silver bullion shall equal the coin value of 3714 grains Troy of pure silver, all silver bullion now by the Government of the United States which is uncoined, and against which no certificates have been issued, and all silver bullion in the silver seigniorage fund shail be coined into standard silver dollars as herein provided."

Secretary Hoke Smith has for some time had before him the question of the regulation of the run-ning of railroad trains into the Cherokee Outlet on the day of the opening. He has decided, however, not to announce his purpose in the matteuntil the day before the opening. It can be stated, nevertheless, that no one will be permitted to gair any unfair advantage over another in the way of public facilities for getting into the Strip, either by railroad trains or by bicycles fitted to run on railroad tracks. The Secretary said to-day that per-sons who pay for such facilities will surely lose

The number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was seventy-four, of whom thirty-six were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death.

An innocent-looking little bill introduced by Mr. Morgan in the Senate this morning brings to the surface the fact that the World's Columbian silver half-dollars, issued in aid of the Fair, are rapidly drifting back into the Treasury. The bill is intended to release the Secretary of the Treasury from the compulsory redemption of subsidiary coin, and it was introduced at his request. It appears that there is now rushing to the Treasury of the United States from all parts of the country an enormous volume of subsidiary coin, and a not inconsiderable portion of that coin is coming from Chicago. This is due, as explained by a Senator this morning, to the fact that the Columbian half-follars pledged to the banks by the World's Fair management have not proved a profitable investment. So the banks are forwarding them to the sub-treasuries for redemption and receiving therefor Treasury notes. It is to prevent this drain in redeeming subsidiary coin that the Secretary of the Treasury desires the law repealed. Morgan in the Senate this morning brings to the

MR. KIMBERLY MAY NOW BE REAPPOINTED. Washington, Sept. 9 (Special).-The Americans resident in Guatemala not long ago joined in an earnest appeal to President Cleveland that he repoint Samuel Kimberly to be Secretary of Lega and Consul-General of the United States to that Republic. The petition, containing, as it says, the name of every American citizen residing is Guatemala," stated that among other things, Mr. Kimberly had "secured the freedom of many Americans that have been held unjustly in the peniten tharies and jells of this Republic." It adds: "He was largely instrumental in procuring the first omunercial treaty between Guatemala and the attention to his consular duties very largely in

## Hood's Sarsa- Cures

"There is no mistake about Hood's Sarsoparilla. I want to tell how quickly it cured me of sour stomach. I could not even sour stomers. I could not even take a swallow of water but what I suffered from distress and acidity. I could see good effects from the first three doses of Hood's Sursaparilla. I continued until I took 3 bottles and have been entirely cured." MRS. F. W. BARKER, 41 Uhester Park,



grade, but owing to the disapproval and non-action referred to, promotions in the pay corps of the Heed's Fills are the best after-dinger Pills.

He has in past emergencies (in the absence of our Ministers) protected our flag and citizens from molestation and insult. The American residents today receive better protection, and our countrymen more respect; there are fewer claims offered and hardly any outrages committed, and this we unanimously acknowledge, is due to the indefatigable nergy and application to the duties of this respected gentleman, whose reappointment we be-

eech."
Mr. Kimberly had been recalled before this petition reached the President, and a successor, Henry C. Stuart, of Denver, had been appointed. The lat-ter, it appears, was as distasteful to the American citizens in Guatemala as Mr. Kimberly had been acceptable, and the Senate of the United States. being satisfied that Mr. Stuart was "persona non grata" in Guatemala, rejected the nomination, the only rejection during Mr. Cleveland's present term as President. The reappointment of Mr. Kimberly has been again brought to the attention of the President. of postmasters.

John Judson Barclay, of Alabama, to-day appointed United States Consul-General to Tangier, has an interesting history. He has lived many years in the far East, and was United States Consul at the island of Cyprus during Buchanan's Administration. He introduced printing into Jerusalem when he was only sixteen years of age. Now, at the age of sixty, he goes to Tangier, 16, years after his great-grandfather concluded a treaty of amity between the United States and the Barbary States.

WILL IT BE ENFORCED OR MODIFIED? MR. GEARY'S STATEMENTS AND MR. EVERETT'S

BILL SOMEWHAT AT VARIANCE. Washington, Sept. 9.-Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced in the House a bill to modify the Geary law by extending the time for registration from May 5, 1893, to September 1, 1894 and in various other ways alleviating the severity of the provisions of that measure. The bill has been referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, it is understood, will take immediate action upon it. It is stated that this bill was drawn up and introduced with the direct anction of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, and that it is in fact an Administration measure designed, as it is said, to "serve as present assurance to the Empire of China that we have not entirely abandoned our friendly relations with that coun-

Representative Geary, of California, authorise of the law of 1892 providing for the deportation of unregistered Chinese in the United States, is satisfied that the provisions of the law will be enforced by the Administration. Yeserday and to-day he had interviews with President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle subject, and later said to a reporter of the United

"The law will be carried out. Assurances have been given to me on that point which are thoroughly satisfactory."

That will require revised instructions. Have they been given to the officials?

"I un" rstand that a circular letter of instructions is now being prepared at the Treasury Department and will be issued within a short time. Inquiries have been made of the steamship officers n California as to the rates which will be charged for carrying the Chinese home, and answers have been received, upon the basis of which the work The charge for transportation will be \$35 a head, and 40 cents a day for subsistence while the subjects of deportation are held awaiting opportunity to sail."

"How many Chinese are there in California liable to deportation?" "About 90,000. We have nearly all there are in the

The other States have but a few hundreds in all, I believe." "To send this number abroad will require an additional appropriation, will if not?

Not a great deal, I imagine, but whatever is ecessary will doubtless be provided."

"Have you any reason to look for retaliatory neasures by the Chinese Government upon the Americans residing in that country

Americans residing in that country.
"I am perfectly willing," responded Mr. Geary,
"to vote for a bill requiring every American misionary in China to return to his country within a year, the protection of this Government to be withfrawn from him at the expiration of that time would do this just as I would vote to expel every Anarchist from the United States within a year. The principle that would exclude Anarchists from this country would keep American missioniaries out of China. Their cases are exactly parallel."

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ASTWOOD. STORIES ABOUT HIM REVIVED BY HIS NEW AP-POINTMENT.

Washington, Sept. 9. Serious charges this morning against Henry C. C. Astwood, formerly of Louisiana, now of New-York, the colored nan whose name was sent to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Cleveland for the Consulate at Calais, France. The charges were lodged with Secretary Gresham by some persons whose names will not be divulged by the State Department officials. Mr. Astwood is accused of being a native of the West Indies, who has never taken out naturalization papers; of leaving his wife and committing bigamy, and of deserting from the Navy. Similar charges were originally made by C. R. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, in 1882, when Mr. Astwood was as m nominated by President Arthur to be Consul at San Domingo, but the nominee was confirmed by the Senate and was allowed to serve at that port through Mr. Cleveland's first term. The specific ulisted man on board the United States man-of-war Canandaigua, left the ship without leave and did This charge was investigated by Assistant Secre-

tary Quincy to-day, and he was informed at the Department that Astwood's name was borne on the naval register as a deserter from the Canandalgua in May, 1874.

i shall be made for the admission of such immigrants to the United States. This provision to go into effect thirty days after approval and ratification of this agreement.

Seventh-That the word "immigrant," as used in this agreement, shall be understood as meaning all persons who intend to remain in the United States who are not already residents or citizens of the United States.

Eighth-Tha all parties to this agreement shall in good faith perform all the obligations assumed by each as far as the same can be done without the violation of positive rights of others over whom they have no control and the laws of the Dominton of Canada and the United States.

Ninth-That this agreement shall take effect on the 15th day of September, 1896, or as soon thereafter as it is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall be subject to cancellation by either of the parties hereto on sixty days written notice to the other party.

H. & A. ALLAN.

For Allan Line.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO. Mr. Astwood called on Secretary Gresham this afternoon with C. R. Taylor, president of the Negro Democratic League. Mr. Taylor said that the charges against his friend were entirely untrue and had been disproved eleven years ago, when he was appointed to the San Domingo Consulate. Mr. Astwood, he said, had been nominated for the 'aluis post solely through the efforts of the Negro Democratic League, in which he was chairman of

The Calals nominee is a tail, fine-looking, light-colored man. He is a Methodist minister, and will preach to-morrow in the largest negro church in Washington.

THEY HAD THAT TIRED PEELING.

REPRESENTATIVES NOT INCLINED TO WORK

AFTER THEIR THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY. Washington, Sept. 9.-A holiday of three days did not seem to inculcate any great desire to transact business in the breasts of members. The attendance this morning was an extremely slim one when the Speaker's gavel called the House to order

Some communications from the Court of Claims ere laid before the House by the Speaker and appropriately referred, and several leaves of absence

The Speaker informed the House that (as authorized by the rules) he had made an order regulating admission of newspaper men to the lobby of the

On motion of Mr. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) the Ser ite joint resolution was passed appropriating \$7,500 from the contingent fund of the Senate for the rection of a building for the storage of documents for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) offered a concurrent resolution reciting the deplorable accident at the Ford's Theatre building, and providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the condition of other buildings in Washington.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) objected. Mr. Meikleiohn (Rep., Neb.) asked consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on he Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of claims allowed, disallowed or suspended for pensions under the Disability act. Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.) objected, and the resolu-

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.), rising to a question of privilege, said that he had been reported as having introduced a warehousing bill in relation to the banking law. He had done so, but as he had no opportunity to examine it—it having been sent to him by one of his constituents-he had marked it "by request." The reporter must have failed to ountry as embodying his views, which it certainly old not. He had since then withdrawn the bill and it was not now on the files of the House.

Mr. Paynter (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution granting the right Michigan District, to file notice of contest against Mr. Richardson, the sitting member. Mr. Paynter said that this was the unanimous report of the committee, and the resolution was adopted without objection.

The Speaker then called the committee. to Mr. Belknap, claiming a seat from the Vth The Speaker then called the committees for reports, but the call was unproductive, and, on motion of Mr. Catchings, at 12:30 the House adjourned until Monday.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Sept. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

J. J. Barclay, of Alabama, to be Consul-General of the United States at Tangier, Barbary States. N. W. McIver, of Iowa, to be Consul-General of the United States at Kanagwa, Japan.

To be Consuls of the United States; A. M.

creased our trade relations with the United States. Clark, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia, Ont.: Isaac Islands; J. Courtney Hixson, of Alabama, at Fu-chan, China; C. B. Hurst, of the District of Cojumbia, at Crefeld, Germany; Thomas Keefe, of Vermont, at St. John's, Quebec; John Maguire, of Alabama, at Tampico, Mexico; George S. Tate. of Marsachusetts, at Barbados, W. L.; E. T. Wetter, of Georgia, at Tamatave, Madagascar, George W. Hull, of Ohlo, to be Collector of In-

ternal Revenue for the Xth District of Ohio.

master, to be major and quartermaster.

Captain Daniel D. Wheeler, assistant quarter-

Thomas Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice, the Supreme Court of the Territory of New

Mexico.

John B. H. Hemingway, of New-Mexico, to be attorney of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico; also twenty-four recess appointments of postmasters.

TO CONTROL THE GATEWAYS.

AN AGREEMENT AS TO IMMIGRATION NEGO

TIATED WITH CANADA.

IT IS APPROVED BY SECRETARY CARLISE, BUT

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT IS SAID

TO REFUSE TO RATIFY IT.

Washington, Sept. 9.-Secretary Carlisle to-day

signed on behalf of the United States the triplicate

with Canada for the control of immigration through

Canada into the United States. From the fact

that the agreement was not executed by the

United States until to-day, Treasury officials dis-

credit the statement telegraphed from Ottawa

vesterday that the Canadian Government had re-

fused to ratify the instrument. No official inti-

mation has reached the Treasury officials to lead

will decline to ratify the acts of its Minister of

the Interior. The full text of the document, which

in enterior. The ton the control of the mutual benefits and ad-in consideration of the mutual benefits and ad-vantages which shall ensue to the steamship, rationally and transportation companies of the Domin-ion of Canada and to the United States of America Theorem 1997 of the Control of the Control of Canada and to the United States of the Control of the Contr

For Allan Line. DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

D. McNICOL.
For the Canadian Facilic Ry. Co.
N. J. FOWER, G. P. A.
For the Grand Trank Ry. Co.
HERMAN STUMP.
U. S. Supt. of Immigration.
Signed in triplicate at Montreal this 7th day of
September, 1832.
The foregoing agreement is hereby approved.
J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

o be made thereunder by the Governor in Coun-cil.

A. M. BU RGESS.

Deputy Minister of the Interior of Canada.
Signed in triplicate, Montreal, September 7, 180
The above agreement is hereby approved.

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

Ont., Sept. 9.—The report that the Do-

ought to cause you no discom-fort whatever. If it does,

though-if there's any trouble

after eating—take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're a

perfect and convenient vest-pocket remedy. One of these

tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules at a dose regulates and corrects the entire system. Sick or Bilious Headaches, Con-

Attacks, and all derangements of the liv-

er, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured.

They're the smallest, easiest to take, heapest, and best. They're guaranteed

is perfectly, permanently, positively cared by Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine prove that by their offer. It's \$500 cash for a case of Catarrh which they by all druggists, 50 cents.

to give satisfaction, or money is returned.

A FULL STOMACH

For Dominion Lit F. U. MURRAY. For Beaver Line. D. CONNELLY.

Sept. 9, 1891.

Sept. 9, 1893.

ment entered into with the transportation com-panies, by which it was proposed to station an officer of the American Government at Quebec to inspect immigrants on their way to the United States, is confirmed.

A BRIEF BUT ANNOYING STRIKE.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE GOING TO SEE NANCY HANKS FORCED INTO A LONG TRAMP.

Indianapolis, Sept. 9 (Special).-General Manager Thomas H. McLean, who recently arrived from New-York to take charge of the operation of the street-car lines of this city, has had his first initiation into street-car employes' strikes as known here. They are, as a rule, so mixed up with the politics of the city that the strikers go into one politics of the city that the strikers go into one without much fear of the result. The strike lasted several hours during Thursday afternoon as the crowds were hurrying from business to the State Fair grounds where Naney Hanks was to trot against her record. Two or three conductors had been dismissed in the morning for collecting two fares from some of the veterans on the cars who were strangers in the city, and with the extra money ringing up the fares of two women acquaintances. The discharge was as sum-mary as the strike, which did not follow the rules laid down in the constitution of the brotherho of employes, and was therefore not indorsed by the men of other lines. Seventy-nine carloads of people were carried within two miles of the track on the outskirts of the city and then compelled to dismount with the remark that they could stay there where they were or could walk the rest

of the way, as there was a strike on. Manager McLean expostulated and agreed to reinstate the men if not found guilty on investigation, but this would not satisfy the leaders of the strike. Then the directors of the driving club, who feared the effect upon the attendance, offered the opy of the international agreement negotiated discharged and obstructing conductors a year's salary if they would withdraw objections to the rest of the men returning to work. The sum was increased in various amounts, but the men were increased in various amounts, but the men were stubborn, and the patrons of the races were compelled to go out to the grounds by other lines. Sterling R. Holt, one of the principal stockholders of the club, said to-day that the strike caused the club a loss of \$5,000. General Manager McLean has patched up a settlement of the trouble by agreeing to furnish affidavits to establish the charges made or reinstate the men. them to suppose that the Canadian Government

CLEVER SNEAK THIEVES CAPTURED.

THEY HAD STOLEN ARTICLES WORTH \$1,000 FROM HOUSES IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

by the inauguration of immigrant inspection states at the ports of inning in the said Dominion for foreign immigrants destined to the said United States by United States commissioners and inspectors of immigration, acting under the provisions of the United States laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, so far as the same may be found applicable, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Traisury of the United States may from time to time impose in virtue of the Act of Congress of the United States approved March 5, 1883; the undersigned steamship, railway and transportation companies transporting immigrants to and within the said Dominion of Canada, parties of the first part, and Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration of the United States, of the second part, subject, however, to the approval and ratification of the Treasury of the United States Government, hereby agree:

First-That all immigrants destined for the United States shall be landed at the ports of Hall-tax, Quebec, Point Levi, Vancouver, or such other ports as may be authorized by the Canadian Government and advised to the party of the second-That all facilities in the way of accompanies. Police Captain Schmittberger, of the West Fortyeventh-st, force, succeeded in arresting two clever neak thieves Friday and in recovering stolen property worth over a thousand dollars. The prisoners are George Brown, twenty-one years old, who gave his home as at Buffalo, and Daniel Weish, nineteen years old, of No. 3 Bethune-st. The Captain thinks that they are members of an organized gang of flat-house sneaks who have been operat-ing in his bailiwick with remarkable success, Rarely a day has passed but a complaint came to the police station of some flat having been looted. The thieves worked the old "gag" of ringing the front door belis, beginning with the top floor. If they received no response they would know the occupant of the flat was not at home. One of the crowd would then continue ringing the bells of the different flats until the door was opened. He ernment and advised to the party of the second-art.

Second-That all facilities in the way of accommodation, access to immigrants and the keeping of immigrants apart from the bubble until after inspection shall be afforded to the limitingration in spection of the United States at the ports of landing, to enable them to make such inspection as is required by the laws of the United States.

Third-That the United States officers will inspect all immigrants destined for the United States at ports of landing as rapidly as possible and will furnish a certificate or passport containing a personal description of said lamingrant, sufficient to identify him, signed by the officer of the United States upon the Canadian frontier, which will entitle said immigrant to enter the United States Without further examination or bindrance.

Fourth-That the steamship companies shall would then walk boldly up the stairs and get into the first room he found unoccupied. The thieves went also to private dwellings. When the servant would open the front door they would ask for some member of the family. On being left alone in the hallway or reception-room, the thief would steal verything portable and be out of sight on the servant's return.

Friday afternoon this game was played at No. 20 West Forty-third-st. The housekeeper's daugh-ter, Lizzie Crowley, was able to give an accurate description of one of the thieves, which led to without further examination or bindrance. Fourth That the steamship companies shall supply the United States inspectors at ports of landing prior to the disembarkation of immigrants, a list of all immigrants, whether infant or adult, destined for the United States containing the following information, viz.

Full name, age, sex, married or single, occupation, whether able to read or write, nationality, place of hast residence and of emburkation and destination, whether he has a through ticket or money to secure it, who paid his passage, whether going to find employment.

Fifth That the railway and transportation companies will not, nor will either of them, sail to our the arrest of Brown, and she fully identified him. He confessed that he had, several confederates, and Welsh was arrested. In his rooms were found jewelry and silverware worth \$1.000.

The two prisoners were remanded at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Captain Schmittberger is anxious to have the owners come and identify their stolen property at the police station.

THE GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

relatives, if 80 who, and
employment.

That the railway and transportation comwill not, nor will either of them, sell to any
trant en route to any part of the I intel
a ticket for his fransportation, or transport
n cars or vessels from the port of entry, until
has exhibited his certificate or passport as WHEAT, CORN. COTTON AND TOBACCO ALL DAM-AGED BY THE DROUTH.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agricollure shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 from 87 in the month of August, and 92.2 in July, being a decline of a little over ten elli not knowingly transport any re-irable immigrant, or one who is by from entering the United States into its territory.

Sixth-That for the purpose of defraying the expense to the United States Government incident to said inspection and for the care of such immigrants as may fail into distress or become a public charge in the United States, there shall be paid to an inspection officer at the port of landing to be designated by the United States Superintendent of Immigration the sum of 50 cents for each immigrant admitted into the United States, to be paid by the transportation companies through the steamship company landing such immigrants, and this fee of 50 cents per capita shall be the only charge which points from the August and over sixteen from the July report. The change is marked in nearly all of the surplus corn States. In comparison with three were lower-70,1 in 1890, 72,3 in 1887 and 76,6 in 1896. In the same month in 1892 the condition was 70.6, or nearly three points higher than the present month. There has been general decline in The condition of the wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested was

74, against 85.3 in 1892. The general average is the lowest since 1885, when it was 72. In Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the yield is small and of an inferior quality, much of it grading at No. 3 and under, and in some places is reported to be worthless. In the Dakotas the yield is light. while the quality is generally good. In Iowa and Wisconsin the winter variety yielded well, and was of good quality, while the spring variety yield was poor and of inferior quality. In Minnesota the yield has been poor and not up to expectations, the quality generally good, with some complaint of shrivelled grain. In California and Oregon the quality of the grain is good up to an avera and the yield has been good, except on low lands, where it was greatly damaged.

There has been a further decline in the condition of oats during the past month, the general average standing at 74.9, against 78.3 in August. In September, 1892, it was 78.9. The condition of rye is 82. Drouth during the spring and early summer injured the crop. Barley shows a slight falling off since last month, the general average being \$1.8, against \$1.6 in August. The returns of able than those for August I, standing at 72.3. The general cause of the low condition is the long-

Sept. 2, 1891.

The undersigned Alexander Mackinnon Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Camada, undertakes subject to the aproval of the Minister of the Interior of Camada, that the Government of Camada will afford to properly authorized United States immigration efficers at the ports of entry referred to in this agreement facilities for such reasonable examination and inspection of immigrants destined to the United States as may be authorized by the laws of the United States and not inconsistent with the laws of Canada; and that the Government of Canada will designate suitable buildings at each of the said ports of entry wherein to conduct the necessary examination and inspection, and will afford to the officers of the Government of the United States appointed to make the same such protection as may be necessary to enable them to properly conduct their business—the undertaking being subject, however, to the condition that the steamship and railway companies shall before the agreement herein referred to takes effect, furnish guarantees satisfactory to the Government of Canada that Canada will not be burdened with immigratus rejected by the officers of the United States, who do not and cannot comply with the requirements of the Canada immigration act or any regulations made or to be made thereunder by the Governor in Council.

Deputy Minister of the Interior of Canada. The cotton report of the department shows a decline from the August condition of the crop of full 7 points, being 73.4 this month, as against 50.4 last month. This is the lowest September co tion since 1881, which stood at 70. The condition September 1, 1892, was 76.8. For the same month the years 1891 and 1890 it was 82.7 and 85.5 respectively. In addition to unfavorable weather conditions, among which the drouth has been prominent, the correspondents of the department ascribe the falling off in the condition of the crop to the ravages of insect enemies of the plant, such as the caterpillar and the boll, army and leaf worms. Rust, as a cause of damage, is also noted. The hurricane of August 28 caused much damage to the crop in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and in less degree in the State of Florida.

RAIN DAMAGING THE COTTON CROP. Memphis, Sept. 9.-The rain which began failing yesterday continued all through the night and there

is still a steady downpour. Reports from the sur-rounding country are to the effect that the cotton, which was forced to open prematurely by the long drouth, is being badly damaged by the rain. Especially is this true where the stalk is short. The boils nearest the ground are being either driven into the mud or damaged by the spattering of the

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET. Fall River, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).-The print

cloth market has held stendy during the week and manufacturers are disposed to contract ahead on the basis of 2% cents for 64x6ts. The sales exceeded the light production by 11,000 pieces. Monday morning the operatives will start work on a reduced scale of wages, spinners receiving 9 per cent less and weavers and other help 14 per cent less wages. Perhaps 10,000 pieces will be added to the production during the coming week. The cloth statement is as follows: Production, 90,000 pieces; deliveries, 96,000; stock on hand, 452,000; last week's stock, 458,600; sales, 101,000, of which \$1,000 were odd goods, 20,000 64x54s, 44,000 spots and 57,000 futures. goods, 20,000 etx548, 44,00 spots and 57,000 intures. Sales for weekly deliveries: September, 55,000; Oc-tober, 20,000; November, 22,000; December, 18,000; Jan-uary, 6,000; February, 4,000; March, 4,000; April, 3,000. The market is steady and the price 23, cents for ----

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASH-INGTON AND THE B. & O. R. R. INGTON AND THE B. & O. R. R. Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central Station, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, 8:30 a. m., September 6 and 12; arrive Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day, 317 round trip, good ten days. Ticket offices, 172, 415 and 1,140 Broad-

### Millinery.

SECOND FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING. REAUTIFUL EFFECTS IN TRIMMED NOVELTING
BOTH IN IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUAL
FACTURE GRAND ASSORTMENT OF ADVANCE FALL FASHIONS IN HATS, BONNETS,

UNTRIMMED HATS.

FINE FUR FELT PLATEAUS, ALL COLORS. WORTH \$1 .. HANDSOME FUR FELT FLATS AND SAIL-ORS. WORTH \$1.25 ... FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAPES, JUST IN.

FROM ..

ERS AND FANCY BIRDS.

## Ribbons.

ALL THE NEW EFFECTS IN OSTRICH FEAT

AN ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASE OF RICH MILLINERY AND DRESS RIBBONS AT A LOW FIGURE ENABLES US TO OFFER EXCEPTIONAL BASE

LOT NO. 1-BLACK AND WHITE EFFECT FANCY DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBON, TO 5 INCHES WIDE, WORTH 50e. 2-FANCY AND PLAIN EFFECT,

WORTH 25c.

LOT NO. 4-9 AND 16 INCH BLACK GROS
GRAIN AND MOIRE ALL-SILK RIBBON, WORTH 25c

ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

#### Silks.

BROCADED CHANGEABLE NOVELTIES, EM. 1 BRACING EVERY CONCEIVABLE COLOR COMBINATION ADAPTED EARLY FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES. COMPLETE LINE OF CRYSTAL BENGALINES IN

STREET AND EVENING SHADES, AT VERY AS TRACTIVE PRICES. DOUBLE-WARP INDIA SILK, EVENING SHADES, IN THE LATEST AND CHOIC-

EST TINTS..... 25-INCH, 49c; 80-INCH, 40c NEW INVOICE OF SATIN DUCHESSE, STREET AND EVENING COLORS, AT POPULAR PRICES. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN CHOICE BLACK GROS GRAIN BENGALINES, SATIN DUCHESSE, AND FAILLE FRAN-

MAGNIFICENT LINE OF NOVELTIES IN BLACK, WITH NEAT COLORED EFFECTS, ALL NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE

74. 99c, \$1.19, \$1.49, AND 1.94

NE CASE OF BLACK FAILLE, FUL 24

INCHES WIDE, WILL NOT CUT OR SLIP, 50 PIECES BLACK BROCADED NOVELTIES, ALL NEW DESIGNS, WORTH \$1.50, AT ....

# Dress Goods.

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES AT PRICES THAT DISCERNING BUYERS WILL QUICKLY APPRECIATE 140 PIECES OF FRENCH CREPON IN SOFT THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS IN THE EUROPEAN MARKET; OUR PRICE PER YARD... 200 PIECES SHADOW SERGES, ILLUMINAT

ED EFFECTS, VERY STYLISH FOR EX-TIRE COSTUME: PER YARD PIECES BEST QUALITY ARMURE SERGE, STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR

DURABILITY, FULL LANE OF COLORS AND BLACK: PER YARD. 120 PIECES ALL-WOOL SERGE, THE REGU-LAR 45c QUALITY, FULL LINE OF COLORS; AT SO PIECES FINE ALL-WOOL PLAIDS NEAT

DEFIGNS, SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES; PER YARD CO PIECES TWO TONED MATELASSE, VERY ODD DESIGNS REVERSIBLE: PER YARD 100 PIECES FRENCH BASKETINE SHADOW SHADES: PER YARD.

PIECES KNICKERBOCKER CHEVIOTS LIGHT AND DARK COLORINGS; PER YARD . 100 PIECES HOP SACK, 45 INCHES WIDE,

BLACK AND COLORS; PER YARD. PIECES IMPERIAL CORD, FULL LINE

OF COLORS; COST TO IMPORT 450 PER YARD WE OFFUR THEM AT. VENING SHADES, COMPLETE LINE

#### Muslin Underwear.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN LADIES' UNDER-WEAR-NIGHTGOWNS, FOUR INSERTIONS AND EMBROIDERED RUFFLE CHEMISES, FOMPADOUR, WIDE AND NAR-KOW EMBRO!DERY DRAWERS, FOURTEEN TUCKS AND EM-BROIDERED RUFFLE DRAWERS, HEM AND TUCKS. WALKING SKIRTS, EMBROIDERED RUPLE

EIDERDOWN AND FLANNELETTE WRAF-NAVY BLUE AND PLACK CAMBRIC WRAF-PERS, WORTH 90e .....

CHINA SILK WAISTS, LINED, FORMER 2.55 

#### Men's Fall Underwear. FULL REGULAR MADE SUPERFINE WHITE

MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH.
FULL REGULAR MADE SHETLAND MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH.
FULL REGULAR MADE FANCY MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH.
STUTTGARGER NORMAL SANITARY, FURB
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SINGLE

AND DOUBLE FRONTS, EACH ... ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND BANDS (SHAPED), EACH......

LADIES JERSEY RIBBED NATURAL MERINO VESTS AND PANTS
EALTH UNDERWEAR IN NATURAL HEALTH COLOR AND WHITE
LADIES' WHITE MERINO VESTS AND
PANTS-BEAVY WEIGHT.
LADIES' NATURAL COLOR JERSEY RIBBED

#### VESTS IN LONG SLEEVE...... Linens.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN 8-10 WHITE-FRINGED TABLE LIOTHS, WITH COLORED FORDERS
84 CARDINAL COVERS
58 BLEACHED NAPKINS
68-INCH FLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK. PER YARD ... 5-8 NAPKINS TO MATCH 3-4 NAPKINS TO MATCH

> BLANKETS, STRICTLY CALIFORNIA IN MAKE, STYLE AND SIZE.

\$3.49, \$1.38.85.21, \$6.42, \$7.39: ALSO 200 CASES OF COMFORTABLES, 99c. UP TO \$399.